

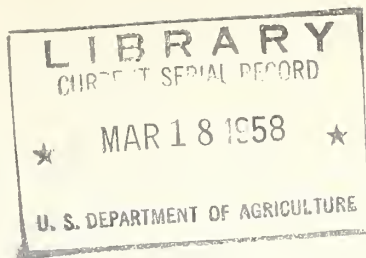
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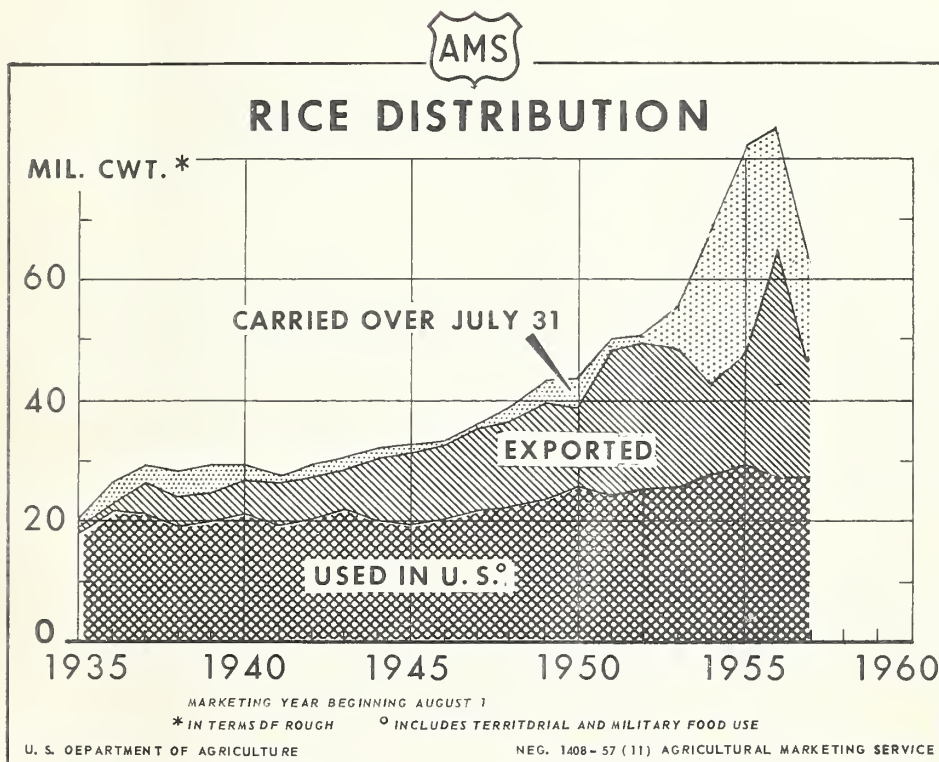
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The RICE SITUATION

RS-2



December 1957
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The year-end carryover for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1956 was sharply lower than the record 34.6 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, a year earlier. This cut reflected record 1956-57 exports of 37.7 million cwt., as well as a reduction in production of 15 percent.

The total supply for distribution in 1957-58 is estimated at 63.5 million cwt. This consists of the carry-

in of 20.1 million cwt., production of 43.2 million and imports of about 0.2 million. Exports are expected to be about 19 million cwt. With domestic disappearance estimated at 27.2 million cwt., slightly above a year earlier, the carryover at the end of the 1957-58 marketing year may be about 17 million cwt., a reduction of about 15 percent.

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THE RICE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, December 20, 1957

SUMMARY

The rice carryover in the United States on August 1, 1957 of 20.1 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, was 42 percent less than the record of 34.6 million cwt. a year earlier. This sharp cut reflected record exports of 37.7 million cwt., largely from CCC stocks under Government aid programs. These exports were 50 percent larger than the previous record of 25.1 million cwt. in 1952-53. The reduced carryover also reflected a 12 percent smaller crop in 1956 resulting from acreage reductions due to the allotment and quota programs. Some further cut in carryover is expected during the 1957-58 marketing year.

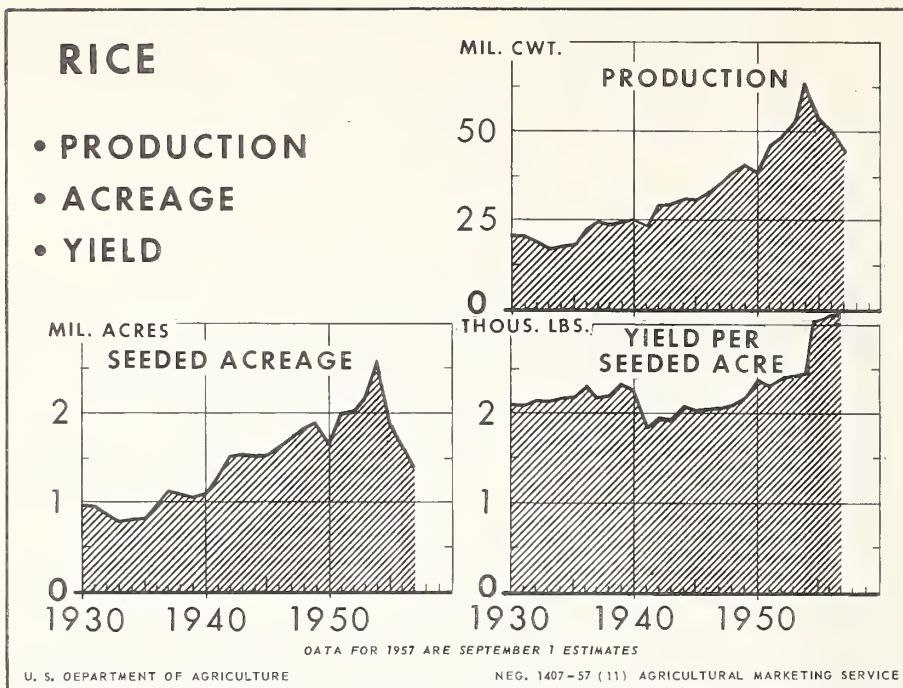
The supply of rice in 1957-58 is estimated at 63.5 million cwt., the smallest in the past 3 years. This total consists of the carryover on August 1 of 20.1 million cwt., the reduced 1957 crop of 43.2 million cwt. and imports of about 0.2 million cwt., mostly of broken rice. Use of rice in the United States during 1957-58 is estimated at about 27.2 million cwt. and exports are expected to total about 19 million cwt., again largely from CCC stocks under Government financing. This disappearance would leave about 17.3 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, as the carryover on August 1, 1958. A carryover of this size, though down sharply from the record on August 1, 1956, would still be over 3 times the 1946-55 average of 5 million cwt.

Rice consumption in continental United States in 1956-57 amounted to 5.9 pounds per capita, up 11 percent in the past 3 years. This increase in consumption reflects results of promotional work on the part of the rice industry as well as the distribution of CCC stocks to schools and welfare institutions.

Prices received by farmers for rice have averaged above the support level of \$4.72 per cwt. so far this current marketing year. In 1956-57, the season average price to farmers was \$4.86, 29 cents above the average support of \$4.57. For 1957-58, prices are expected to average around \$5.00, about 30 cents above the announced support rate.

On November 20, Secretary of Agriculture determined that the "certificate" or "two-price" marketing program authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1956 will not be in effect for the 1958 crop. At the same time, he announced the 1958 crop acreage allotment, marketing quota and price support programs. The national acreage allotment was proclaimed at 1,652,596 acres, the minimum permitted by law. The minimum national average support price was announced at \$4.33 per cwt. This reflects 75 percent of parity and compares with \$4.72, or 82 percent of parity for the 1957 crop.

Rice growers approved marketing quotas for the 1958 rice crop by a vote of 91 percent in the referendum on December 10, according to the preliminary report. Quotas carried by the same percentage last year.

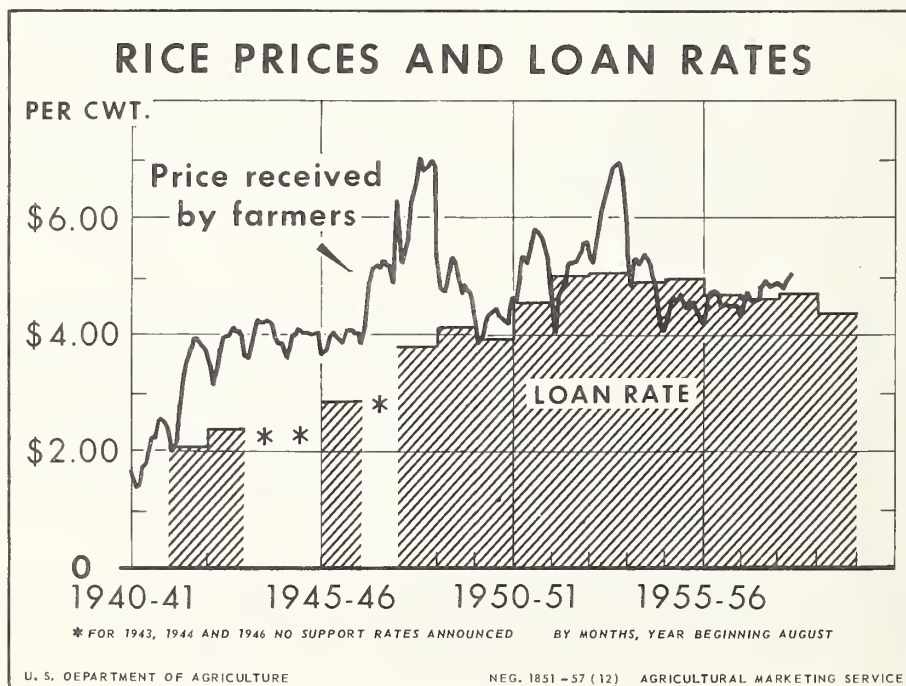


United States rice production increased from less than 25 million cwt. prior to World War II to a record level of 64.2 million in 1954. This increase was in response to higher prices caused by increased export demand for United States rice, a situation resulting from war and postwar disruption in production and exports in other countries.

In 1952-53, supplies in other countries began to

increase. This reduced United States exports in the next two years and caused surpluses to accumulate, which in turn made acreage controls necessary. As a result, production has been reduced in the past 3 years.

The reduction in production since 1954 has been much less than the reduction in acreage because yields per acre have been at record high levels.



Except for 1951 and 1954, season average prices received by farmers for rice have exceeded support levels in every year since the support programs were started in 1941. In 1957-58, prices to farmers are expected to average about 30 cents

over the national average support level of \$4.72 per cwt. This is about the same margin as in 1956-57, when they averaged 29 cents above the \$4.57 support rate.

About 1,460,000 acres would be harvested in 1958, assuming that underplanting and abandonment total about 40,000 and that about 150,000 are placed in the Soil Bank. If yields are the same as the 1955-57 average of 31.42 cwt. per harvested acre, a crop of 45.9 million cwt. would be produced. With domestic disappearance for 1958-59 estimated at 27.4 million cwt., a crop of this size would require exports of about 19 million cwt. to hold the carryover on August 1, 1957 to the August 1, 1958 estimated level of about 17 million cwt.

The general world rice situation at the beginning of 1958 is the best in a decade as far as world exporters are concerned. World demand for rice has risen steadily in the last two years. This was due to (1) fairly stable level of prices throughout 1956 and 1957, (2) increases in population, and (3) slightly better economic conditions in deficit rice areas. On the other hand, major Asian exporters have liquidated surplus stocks of old crop rice, which will require deficit areas to draw on current 1958 supplies from non-Asian sources. Surplus stocks outside the Far East are also at the lowest level in several years.

World rice production in 1957-58 is forecast at a near-record level. Though one percent below the record crop of the preceding year, it is well above the relatively high level of 2 years earlier. The 1957-58 total harvest is estimated at 434,500 million pounds of rough rice compared with 438,500 million in 1956-57 and 428,000 million in 1955-56.

THE RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Between 1945 and 1953, world supplies of rice were scarce and prices rose steadily. Shortages were caused by war-time and postwar disruptions which had reduced output in important rice producing countries. Although U. S. rice production before World War II was less than 25 million cwt., during and after the war it increased rapidly and continued to build until 1954, when it was 64 million cwt. Though large in comparison with a decade earlier, U. S. rice production in 1957 represented only about 1 percent of the world total. Table 2 shows U. S. acreage, yield and production, 1929 to 1957.

The world rice shortage began to ease in 1953 as export supplies became more abundant. Unusually favorable growing conditions and expanded acreage planted to rice, both in importing and exporting countries, improved the supply situation. By the fall of 1953, prices of rice in world trade began to move downward from record levels.

Table 1.- Rice, in terms of rough: Supply and distribution, United States, 1937-58 ^{1/}

Year beginning August	Supply			Disappearance				Ending stocks		
	Begin- ning stocks	Farm production: 2/	Imports: 3/	Total 4/	Domestic			Exports	Total	
					Food 5/	Industry 6/	Feed and seed			
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1937	3,712	24,040	1,311	29,257	16,044	3,578	1,724	21,346	4,764	26,110
1938	3,147	23,628	1,018	28,221	14,895	2,870	1,442	19,207	4,767	23,974
1939	4,247	24,328	649	29,765	15,752	2,779	1,515	20,046	4,484	24,530
1940	5,235	24,495	334	29,745	16,471	2,944	1,723	21,138	5,651	26,789
1941	2,956	23,095	126	26,690	15,187	2,451	1,933	19,571	6,552	26,123
1942	567	29,082	136	29,552	16,017	2,278	1,971	20,266	6,961	27,227
1943	2,325	29,264	77	30,213	16,619	2,747	1,950	21,316	7,069	28,385
1944	1,828	30,974	77	31,760	14,925	3,155	1,921	20,001	10,201	30,202
1945	1,558	30,704	127	32,339	14,120	3,439	2,056	19,615	11,469	31,084
1946	1,255	32,538	9	33,052	15,491	2,530	2,144	20,165	12,291	32,456
1947	596	35,261	27	35,843	15,170	4,572	2,298	22,040	13,055	35,095
1948	748	38,328	53	38,975	15,346	4,307	2,439	22,092	14,378	36,470
1949	2,505	40,789	62	43,138	16,585	4,724	2,136	23,445	16,224	39,669
1950	3,469	38,845	787	43,438	18,252	4,866	2,634	25,752	13,167	38,919
1951	4,519	46,121	542	50,514	17,014	4,750	2,652	24,416	24,058	48,474
1952	2,040	48,271	350	51,049	17,014	4,577	2,821	24,412	25,122	49,534
1953	1,515	52,918	417	55,565	17,343	4,560	3,408	25,311	22,708	48,019
1954	7,546	64,248	65	68,964	18,680	5,425	3,873	27,978	14,286	42,264
1955	26,700	55,969	194	82,335	19,080	6,114	3,885	29,079	18,656	47,735
1956 ^{8/}	34,600	49,498	325	84,766	19,000	5,300	2,727	27,027	37,650	64,677
1957 ^{9/}	20,089	43,157	200	63,446	19,400	5,400	2,396	27,196	19,000	46,196
1958 ^{10/}	17,250	45,875	200	63,325						

^{1/} Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. ^{2/} Includes estimates of production in minor States Missouri, South Carolina, North Carolina, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Tennessee and Oklahoma, beginning 1945. ^{3/} Consists mostly of broken rice. ^{4/} Adjusted to equal total distribution. ^{5/} Includes shipments to territories and military food use. ^{6/} Primarily for beer production. ^{7/} Less than 500 hundredweight. ^{8/} Preliminary. ^{9/} Tentative estimates. ^{10/} Projected.

Carryover stocks in the United States were not excessive until the beginning of the 1954-55 marketing year when 7.5 million cwt. were carried over from the record large 1953 crop. The combination of these carryin stocks, another record large 1954 crop and reduced exports caused the August 1, 1955 carryover to rise sharply to about 26.7 million cwt.

In view of this heavy accumulation of rice, acreage allotments and marketing quotas were proclaimed for the 1955 crop. Although this action resulted in about 28 percent less acreage harvested in 1955, an increase of about 22 percent in yield per harvested acre boosted the production to the second highest place of record. The increase of 4 percent in domestic disappearance and about 31 percent in exports during the 1955-56 marketing year was not sufficient to offset the continuing accumulation of rice, and carryout stocks on August 1, 1956 reached the record high level of 34.6 million cwt. Marketing quotas became effective following a favorable vote of 85.6 percent. Although the carryover on August 1, 1957 was cut by the smaller crop and record exports, supplies continued large and quotas were again proclaimed for the 1957 crop. These became effective following a 91 percent favorable vote.

Domestic disappearance, including shipments to Territories, increased from 20 million cwt. in 1946-47 to 29 million cwt. in 1955-56 (table 1). The quantity used by brewers, for seed and feed increased more than use for food. The increase in rice for food reflects an increase in per-capita consumption, from a below average level, as well as the rise in population. In 1951-55, domestic disappearance accounted for about half of the production. U. S. exports of rice reached a record level, up to that date, of 25.1 million cwt. in 1952-53. In 1953-54 they fell to 22.7 million cwt. and in 1954-55 to 14.3 million cwt., then rose to 18.7 million cwt. in 1955-56. Exports in 1956-57 reached a record high of 37.7 million cwt. Table 12 shows United States exports by countries of destination for 1956-57, with comparisons.

THE CURRENT RICE SITUATION

Carryover August 1, 1957 Down
Sharply; Some Further Reduction
Expected Next August 1

The rice carryover on August 1, 1957 of 20.1 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, was 42 percent less than the record of 34.6 million cwt. a year earlier. This sharp cut in rice stocks during 1956-57 reflected record exports of 37.7 million cwt., largely CCC stocks moved under Government foreign aid programs. These exports were 50 percent larger than the previous

Table 2 .- Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield and production, Southern States, California and United States, 1929-57

Crop year	Acreage seeded			Average yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1929	765	95	860	1,989	2,709	2,069	15,216	2,574	17,790
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,975	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,833	3,110	16,943
1934	704	108	812	1,968	3,440	2,164	13,856	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,158	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	22,419
1937	967	149	1,116	2,062	2,751	2,154	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,859	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,328
1940	972	118	1,090	2,083	3,600	2,247	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,110	153	1,263	1,739	2,475	1,829	19,308	3,787	23,095
1942	1,278	212	1,490	1,831	2,680	1,952	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,280	237	1,517	1,774	2,765	1,929	22,712	6,552	29,264
1944	1,257	246	1,503	1,927	2,744	2,061	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	2/1,270	244	1,514	1,925	2,566	2,028	2/24,442	6,262	30,704
1946	2/1,333	264	1,597	1,847	2,997	2,037	2/24,625	7,913	32,538
1947	2/1,462	259	1,721	1,862	3,102	2,049	2/27,226	8,035	35,261
1948	2/1,565	264	1,829	2,013	2,588	2,096	2/31,496	6,832	38,328
1949	2/1,573	312	1,885	1,943	2,275	2,164	2/30,571	10,218	40,789
1950	2/1,414	241	1,655	2,162	3,432	2,347	2/30,575	8,270	38,845
1951	2/1,703	330	2,033	2,080	3,240	2,269	2/35,429	10,692	46,121
1952	2/1,704	343	2,047	2,146	3,414	2,358	2/36,560	11,711	48,271
1953	2/1,768	442	2,210	2,296	2,788	2,394	2/40,593	12,325	52,918
1954	2/2,106	504	2,610	2,473	2,413	2,462	2/52,084	12,164	64,248
1955	2/1,514	336	1,850	2,947	3,378	3,025	2/44,619	11,350	55,969
1956 3/	2/1,313	292	1,605	2,855	4,114	3,084	2/37,486	12,012	49,498
1957 4/	2/1,144	228	1,372	2,962	4,064	3,146	2/33,891	9,266	43,157

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi and Missouri.

2/ Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parentheses) as follows: 2 (36) in 1945, 2 (41) in 1946, 2 (44) in 1947, 3 (53) in 1948, 1 (20) in 1949, 2 (25) in 1950, 2 (32) in 1951, 6 (78) in 1952, 6 (84) in 1953, 5 (55) in 1954, 4 (47) in 1955, 3 (39) in 1956 and 1 (27) in 1957.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ December 1 estimate.

Table 3 .- Rice, in terms of milled: Total and per capita consumption, Continental U.S., 1909-56 1/

Year beginning August	Consumption		Year beginning August	Consumption		Year beginning August	Consumption	
	Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Lb.		Mil. lb.	Lb.		Mil. lb.	Lb.
1909	764	8.3	1925	606	5.2	1940	773	5.9
1910	588	6.3	1926	667	5.6	1941	703	5.3
1911	570	6.0	1927	737	6.2	1942	734	5.7
1912	645	6.7	1928	702	5.8	1943	694	5.4
1913	690	7.0	1929	649	5.3	1944	632	4.9
1914	702	7.0				1945	539	4.0
1915	701	6.9	1930	715	5.8	1946	660	4.7
1916	961	9.4	1931	662	5.3	1947	706	4.9
1917	1,060	10.2	1932	762	6.1	1948	732	5.0
1918	1,084	10.3	1933	553	4.4	1949	762	5.1
1919	655	6.2	1934	729	5.7			
			1935	681	5.3	1950	874	5.8
1920	748	7.0	1936	783	6.1	1951	806	5.3
1921	502	4.6	1937	783	6.1	1952	833	5.4
1922	585	5.2	1938	734	5.6	1953	837	5.3
1923	589	5.2	1939	778	5.9	1954	885	5.5
1924	619	5.4				1955	957	5.8
						1956	981	5.9

1/ Per capita figures are slightly above those published in the Rice Situation issued in November 1956, resulting from a changeover from the use of population estimates adjusted for underenumeration to the series not so adjusted; this was to achieve uniformity with the population series used by all other Government agencies.

record of 25.1 million cwt. in 1952-53. The reduction in carryover also reflected a 12 percent smaller crop in 1956 resulting from acreage reductions due to the allotment and quota programs. Some further reduction in carryover is expected during the 1957-58 marketing year.

The carryover of rice on August 1, 1957, the beginning of the 1957-58 marketing year was 20.1 million cwt. The carryover plus the smaller 1957 crop indicated in December at 43.2 million cwt., and small imports of about 0.2 million cwt., mostly of broken rice, results in a total supply of 63.5 million for 1957-58 (table 1). Use of rice in the United States is estimated at about 27.2 million cwt. and exports are expected to total about 19 million cwt. Exports again will be largely from CCC stocks under Government financing. This disappearance would leave about 17.3 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, as the carryover on August 1, 1958. While a carryover of this size would be down sharply from the record on August 1, 1956, it is more than 3 times larger than the 1946-55 average of 5 million cwt.

Per Capita Rice Consumption Up
11 Percent in 3 Years

The consumption of rice in continental United States in 1956-57 amounted to 5.9 pounds per capita, according to revised data (table 3). This represents an increase in the last 3 years of 11 percent, from 5.3 pounds in 1953-54. The 1949-53 average was 5.4 pounds. Promotional work by the rice industry as well as the distribution of CCC stocks to schools and welfare institutions have contributed to larger rice consumption.

The 9.57 million cwt. of milled rice used for food in continental United States in 1955-56 is equal to 13.77 million cwt. in rough rice equivalent. Total U. S. food use of rice, as shown in table 1, also includes 5.31 million cwt., rough rice equivalent, consisting of food use in the Territories, and military food use at home and abroad.

Rice Production Down 13 Percent;
5 Percent Below Average

57/58

U. S. rice production in 1957 was estimated as of December 1 at 43,157,000 cwt., 13 percent below last year (table 2). This is the smallest crop since 1950 and 5 percent below average. Part of this reduction was due to 242,000 acres put in the acreage reserve of the Soil Bank Programs.

The yield of 32.18 cwt. per harvested acre is a record high and more than a third above the 1946-55 average of 23.55 cwt. The crop in the southern producing area--Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri--was estimated at 33.9 million cwt. compared with 37.4 million cwt. last year. Record high yields were estimated for all these States except Louisiana. Yields in Louisiana were 50 pounds below last year and 150 pounds below the record set in 1955.

Table 4.- Rice: Average price received by farmers, United States, and average wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1944-57

Year beginning August	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1944	3.78	3.53	3.93	4.00	4.07	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.02	3.93
1945	3.67	3.73	3.96	4.04	3.96	3.91	3.84	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.02	4.07	3.98
1946	3.87	4.09	4.89	5.11	5.11	5.11	5.24	5.24	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.82	5.00
1947	6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	5.97
1948	5.33	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.98	4.69	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.56	4.88
1949	4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	4.10
1950	4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.62	5.23	5.09
1951	4.67	4.03	4.66	4.79	4.90	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.36	5.47	5.62	5.62	5.02
1952	5.32	5.27	5.72	6.10	6.25	6.48	6.63	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.70	5.95	5.87
1953	5.31	4.82	5.37	5.26	5.34	5.42	5.34	5.21	5.01	4.85	4.19	4.14	5.19
1954	4.06	4.23	4.60	4.23	4.64	4.51	4.46	4.52	4.55	4.46	4.35	4.26	4.57
1955	4.19	4.56	4.77	4.77	4.71	4.48	4.49	4.52	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.44	4.81
1956 2/	4.29	4.56	4.71	4.55	4.57	4.57	4.81	4.92	4.80	4.82	4.84	4.87	4.86
1957 2/	4.84	4.81	4.94	5.04									5.03
Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled Zenith, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at New Orleans 3/													
Blue rose													
1944	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1945	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1946	6.50	7.30	8.05	8.50	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	7.05
1947	13.05	11.70	11.30	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.75	12.80	13.70	15.75	16.40	13.10
Zenith													
1947	12.65	10.90	10.90	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.65	12.50	13.00	15.40	16.15	12.85
1948	9.65	8.80	8.75	9.00	10.20	9.60	9.25	9.20	9.10	9.00	8.80	8.60	9.15
1949	8.15	6.95	6.95	7.60	8.00	8.05	8.00	7.90	7.95	8.00	8.00	8.40	7.85
1950	9.05	8.90	8.90	9.90	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.35	10.40	9.90
1951	9.10	8.30	8.95	10.45	10.60	10.05	10.45	10.50	10.45	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.85
1952	10.45	10.10	10.55	10.70	10.75	10.75	10.75	12.20	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.00	11.30
1953	9.35	8.80	9.20	9.35	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.25	9.05	8.90	8.60	8.80	9.10
1954	7.45	7.50	8.20	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.40	8.70	8.70	11.25	11.25	10.75	9.50
1955	9.30	8.90	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.10	8.90	8.90	8.75	8.75	8.40	8.40	8.90
1956	8.30	8.40	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.55	8.80	8.90	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.45	8.75
1957	9.35	9.30	9.45	9.55									
Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled California Pearl, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at San Francisco docks 3/													
Year beginning October	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1944	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
1945	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
1946	7.94	8.32	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	11.81	11.50	10.32	7.05
1947	9.93	10.82	10.85	11.01	11.60	11.60	11.60	12.33	12.63	12.62	11.95	11.23	9.23
1948	7.84	8.13	9.13	9.13	9.25	9.06	8.72	8.53	8.22	7.97	7.95	7.78	11.51
1949	7.10	7.45	7.37	7.36	7.20	7.06	7.03	7.05	7.22	8.08	8.74	8.46	8.48
1950	8.34	8.90	9.00	9.18	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.21	9.13	9.28	9.13	8.85	7.49
1951	8.50	8.15	8.85	9.15	9.50	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.68	9.07
1952	9.82	8.04	9.94	10.32	10.69	12.00	12.15	12.15	12.08	11.68	10.55	9.07	10.87
1953	8.98	8.95	9.04	9.08	9.17	9.33	9.23	9.20	9.20	9.16	9.13	8.54	9.08
1954	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.58	8.58	8.45	9.45	8.45	8.45	8.46
1955	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.22	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.10	8.10	8.21
1956	7.74	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.93	7.95	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.04	7.93
1957	7.90												

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. Averages weighted by production are usually the same. 2/ Preliminary. Averages for 1956 and 1957 are weighted by production. 3/ Data from Grain Division, AMS.

Generally, rice in the Southern area got off to a late start due to wet weather, with some acreage not planted and some rice not up on July 1 in Arkansas and Missouri. Hurricane "Audrey" caused some loss in acreage and reduced yields in Louisiana. Heavy applications of fertilizer and favorable summer growing weather offset the effects of late plantings and rains during September and October which resulted in a very late harvest. The rains lodged considerable acreage, and frosts during the last week of October caused some damage to very late planted rice. Weather conditions were favorable during the last week of October and rapid progress was made in harvesting.

In California, production was estimated at 9,266,000 cwt. with a near record yield of 4,100 pounds per harvested acre. California had an excellent growing season. However, rainfall at harvest time slowed harvesting and resulted in muddy field conditions which caused more than the usual amount of wastage. Hail also caused some reduction in yields locally.

Production in the minor rice producing States--Arizona, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee--totaled only about 27,000 cwt., 12,000 below a year ago. Adding the production in these States, the U. S. total in 1957 amounts to 43,157,000 cwt.

Rice Prices Above Support

Prices received by farmers have averaged above the support level of \$4.72 so far this current marketing year. They advanced from \$4.81 in mid-September to \$4.94 in mid-October and to \$5.04 in mid-November (table 4).

In 1956-57, the season average price to farmers was \$4.86,29 cents above the average support of \$4.57. Prices for 1957-58 are now expected to average around \$5.00, about 30 cents above the announced support rate. Except for 1951 and 1954, season average prices have exceeded support-price levels in every year since the support programs were started in 1941 (table 9). For a number of years, this was the result of a strong export demand. In other years, large quantities under support and heavy deliveries to CCC have given strength to prices.

Through November 15, farmers had placed a total of 1.97 million cwt. of 1957-crop rice under support, compared with 5.97 million cwt. of the 15 percent larger 1956 crop as of the same date a year earlier ^{1/}. During the 30 days, October 15 through November 15, farmers placed 1.7 million cwt. under support compared with 3.8 million in the same period a year earlier.

^{1/} Through November 30, 2.11 million cwt. had been placed under support.

On August 1, 1957, CCC owned 13.78 million cwt., in rough rice equivalent (table 8). This consisted of rough rice, 10.45 million cwt., and milled rice, 2.33 million cwt. (3.33 million cwt. rough equivalent). Total rice stored by States, including milled in rough equivalent, was as follows, in million cwt.: Texas, 5.04; Arkansas, 3.36; Louisiana, 3.12; Mississippi, .05 and California, 2.21.

World Rice Crop Forecast at
Near-Record Level 2/

World rice production in 1957-58 (August-July) is forecast at a near-record level. Though one percent below the record crop of the preceding year, it is well above the relatively high level of 2 years earlier. The 1957-58 total harvest is estimated at 434,500 million pounds of rough rice compared with 438,500 million in 1956-57, and with 428,000 million pounds in 1955-56 (table 5).

World rice acreage in 1957-58 set a new record, but unfavorable weather reduced the yield per acre in some large areas. These new acreages are part of a continuing increase in rice cultivation during the last decade.

Total world acreage is forecast at 270 million acres compared with 268 million in 1956-57, and with 263 million acres in 1955-56. It is 36 million acres more than the average in 1945-49 and 14 million larger than the average in 1950-54.

The largest net increase in acreage is in Asia, slightly larger than in 1956-57 and 3 percent above 1955-56. Percentagewise, the greatest gain is in the countries of Africa. European acreage is up slightly and Oceania is expected to be about the same as the year before. Indications point to an increase in the acreage of South America, though it is too early to predict accurately the area to be put into rice. North America is the only continent that shows a decrease, solely due to a further reduction in the United States acreage.

Asia's production is forecast at one percent below that of 1956-57, but 2 percent more than 2 years earlier. Rice production in China is reported to be above the poor crop of the year before. Unfavorable weather, however, prevented the harvesting of as high per acre yields as had been anticipated.

India's 1957-58 crop dropped sharply due to drought in October in 4 important rice States. Though another record acreage was planted, and growing conditions were excellent at the outset of the season, prospects are for the smallest crop since 1954-55.

2/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, Crops and Livestock, November 1957.

Japan increased rice acreage slightly and a crop second only to the record of 2 years ago is being harvested. A very good crop was produced also in the Republic of Korea as a result of good weather and increased use of fertilizers.

Pakistan's rice crop was in good condition in the first part of the growing season. If conditions continue favorable through December, that country should harvest a larger crop than in the preceding year.

The acreage planted and to be planted in Malaya is expected to be about the same as last year. The unusually high yields per acre attained last year probably will not materialize, but nevertheless, a very good crop is in prospect. Drought in Ceylon again is adversely affecting the rice crop, so that production probably will be reduced again this year.

In the Philippine Republic both rice acreage and yields per acre increased again this year. Though a new record crop is being harvested, it is not as large as at first anticipated.

The total production in Burma and Thailand--two countries accounting for over half of world rice exports in 1957--is expected to be between 10 and 15 percent below the year before. In Indonesia, production is expected to be slightly below each of the two preceding years.

Rice production in the West Asian countries is estimated at 2,000 million pounds of rough rice compared with 1,800 million pounds in the year before and with the average of 1,900 million pounds in 1950-54. Good crops are being harvested in Iran, Iraq and Turkey.

Rice production in Eastern Europe is estimated to be 16 percent above that of the year before. Total acreage was maintained nearly at last year's record level. Because of generally favorable weather, the outturn was well above average in all the countries.

Italy decreased acreage 8 percent but its crop is down only about 2 pct. The acreage of Portugal declined slightly, but production also increased over last year. France continued its expansion of rice acreage and very high yields per acre were harvested. Rice plantings in Greece were larger than last year but below those of 2 years earlier.

Rice production in North America is 7 percent below that of the previous year because of decreased acreage and bad weather in Central America.

As covered on page 9, the United States rice crop is 13 percent below the 1956 crop and 5 percent less than average. Production in Cuba

ASIA (Continued)														
South Korea	2,676:	2,550:	2,691:	2,710:	2,725:	2,272:	2,569:	2,601:	2,214:	2,642:	6,080.8:	6,550.0:	7,000.0:	7,200.0
Malaya	831:	836:	860:	860:	875:	1,362:	1,739:	1,739:	1,950:	1,829:	1,132.1:	1,453.4:	1,493.8:	1,733.8:
Nepal	3,200:	3,250:	3,250:	3,200:	-	750:	757:	831:	719:	-	2,400.0:	2,460.0:	2,700.0:	2,300.0:
Pakistan 3/	21,664:	23,227:	21,904:	22,445:	23,000:	1,241:	1,306:	1,107:	1,356:	1,348:	26,888.2:	28,019.2:	24,243.9:	30,441.9:
Philippine Republic	4,963:	6,264:	6,777:	6,877:	6,950:	998:	1,054:	1,065:	1,078:	1,081:	4,952.8:	6,603.3:	7,216.2:	7,416.6:
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,638:	1,912:	1,935:	1,950:	-	1,829:	2,388:	2,722:	2,698:	-	2,996.7:	4,565.0:	5,266.4:	5,262.0:
Thailand	10,214:	13,153:	13,283:	14,445:	13,500:	1,173:	1,162:	1,217:	1,270:	1,222:	11,978.4:	15,281.2:	16,167.7:	18,340.0:
Total	219,070:	238,032:	243,688:	249,558:	250,609:	-	-	-	-	-	1331,988.5:	1364,025.3:	1444,040.6:	1502,109.5
SOUTH AMERICA:														
Argentina	102:	140:	134:	126:	-	2,674:	2,815:	2,701:	2,883:	-	272.7:	394.1:	362.0:	363.3:
Brazil 3/	4,290:	5,362:	6,293:	5,800:	-	1,423:	1,340:	1,334:	1,379:	-	6,105.7:	7,182.5:	8,398.0:	8,000.0:
British Guiana	97:	134:	144:	134:	-	2,543:	2,087:	1,979:	2,164:	-	227.3:	279.7:	285.0:	290.0:
Chile	68:	79:	70:	70:	-	2,578:	2,507:	1,793:	2,601:	-	203.7:	170.5:	125.5:	182.1:
Colombia	300:	404:	465:	490:	510:	1,342:	1,445:	1,538:	1,520:	1,471:	402.6:	583.6:	715.0:	745.0:
Ecuador	203:	158:	145:	160:	-	1,768:	1,823:	1,586:	1,875:	-	359.0:	288.0:	230.0:	300.0:
Paraguay	14:	23:	22:	-	-	2,043:	1,730:	1,905:	-	-	28.6:	39.8:	41.9:	-
Peru	120:	152:	157:	151:	155:	3,022:	3,632:	3,331:	3,245:	-	362.6:	552.1:	523.0:	490.0:
Surinam	41:	48:	53:	62:	56:	2,490:	2,638:	2,685:	2,531:	2,411:	102.1:	126.6:	142.3:	135.0:
Uruguay	29:	38:	47:	47:	-	2,855:	3,095:	3,104:	2,672:	-	82.8:	117.6:	145.9:	125.6:
Venezuela	50:	100:	135:	100:	105:	1,100:	1,200:	1,222:	1,250:	1,143:	55.0:	120.0:	165.0:	125.0:
Total	5,355:	6,667:	7,708:	7,211:	7,555:	-	-	-	-	-	8,246.1:	9,913.7:	11,193.6:	11,150.0
AFRICA:														
Belgian Congo	342:	410:	413:	410:	-	813:	915:	988:	951:	-	278.0:	375.0:	408.0:	390.0:
Egypt	732:	539:	623:	716:	758:	3,347:	3,394:	4,635:	4,845:	4,835:	2,450.3:	1,899.3:	2,887.5:	3,468.8:
French West Africa	1,850:	1,985:	1,930:	2,025:	-	595:	616:	718:	741:	-	1,100.0:	1,222.6:	1,385.0:	1,500.0:
Madagascar	1,433:	1,694:	2,100:	-	-	1,174:	1,311:	1,260:	-	-	1,682.6:	2,221.1:	2,645.0:	-
Morocco	1:	10:	19:	17:	12:	700:	3,660:	3,474:	3,882:	3,667:	0.7:	36.6:	66.0:	44.0
Total	6,473:	7,002:	7,690:	7,724:	8,026:	-	-	-	-	-	7,498.0:	7,926.4:	9,926.1:	10,328.6:
OCEANIA:														
Australia	31:	37:	42:	55:	55:	4,042:	4,603:	4,657:	3,309:	-	125.3:	170.3:	195.6:	182.0:
Fiji	32:	35:	34:	-	-	1,894:	1,649:	1,529:	-	-	60.6:	57.7:	52.0:	-
Total	98:	108:	111:	127:	128:	-	-	-	-	-	221.6:	268.0:	286.6:	281.0:
World total	234,028:	255,791:	263,261:	268,449:	270,008:	-	-	-	-	-	354,781.4:	392,200.9:	428,014.1:	438,683.6:

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Estimates for Center and North Vietnam included in world totals only. 5/ New series beginning 1955 on somewhat higher level than earlier years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

Table 6.- Rice: Acreage allotments,
by States, 1957-58

State	Apportionment	
	1957	1958
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Arizona	229	229
Arkansas	398,890	399,014
California	299,674	299,767
Florida	956	957
Illinois	20	20
Louisiana	474,863	475,010
Mississippi	46,660	46,675
Missouri	4,578	4,767
North Carolina	29	29
Oklahoma	149	149
South Carolina	2,846	2,846
Tennessee	517	517
Texas	422,185	422,316
Total apportioned to States	1,651,596	1,652,296
Unapportioned national reserve	1,000	300
United States total	1,652,596	1,652,596

Commodity Stabilization Service, U.S.D.A.

Table 7.- Rice: Planted acreage and production,
by States, 1956-57

State	Acreage planted		Production	
	1956	1957 ^{1/}	1956	1957 ^{1/}
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>
Missouri	4.5	4.2	132	129
Mississippi	46	32	1,254	992
Arkansas	387	337	12,224	11,039
Louisiana	456	418	12,150	10,600
Texas	417	351	11,687	11,104
California	292	228	12,012	9,266
Minor States ^{2/}	2.6	1.4	39	27
United States	1,605.1	1,371.6	49,498	43,157

^{1/} Indicated as of December 1.^{2/} Minor States include Arizona, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

is expected to exceed last year's large crop. The acreage in rice is tentatively estimated at the high level of the year before. Because of increased plantings of the disease resistant native Honduras variety, however, the yield per acre is expected to be higher than last year.

DOMESTIC RICE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND OUTLOOK FOR 1958

Two-Price Plan Not to be in Effect; Other Programs Announced

On November 20, the Secretary of Agriculture determined that the "certificate" or "two-price" marketing program, authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1956, will not be in effect for the 1958 crop ^{3/}. At the same time, he announced the 1958-crop acreage allotment, marketing quota and price support programs. The date for the rice referendum to determine producer approval or disapproval of marketing quotas was set for December 10, 1957.

1958 Rice Marketing Quota and Referendum

Under provisions of law, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to proclaim, not later than December 31, marketing quotas for rice for the coming crop (1958) whenever the total supply for the preceding marketing year (1957-58) exceeds the normal supply by more than 10 percent. The total supply of rice for the 1957-58 marketing year quota determination was estimated to be 24.8 percent above the normal supply figure. The total supply was estimated at 13.5 percent above the marketing quota level ^{4/}.

In the referendum held on December 10, producers approved rice quotas by a 91 percent vote, according to the preliminary report. This is more than the required two-thirds vote of the producers voting, so quotas will be in effect for the 1958 crop.

^{3/} Title V of the Agricultural Act of 1956 authorized a nonmandatory two-price program to be in effect for a two year period, beginning either in 1957 or 1958, if the Secretary of Agriculture determined that such a program was administratively feasible and in the best interest of rice producers and the United States. ^{4/} For 1958 marketing quota determination, the 1957-58 total supply was estimated at 63,193,000 cwt., consisting of a 1957 crop of 42,904,000 cwt., a carryover on August 1, 1957 of 20,089,000 cwt., and estimated imports of 200,000 cwt. The normal supply of 50,630,000 cwt., was computed on the basis of estimated domestic consumption of 27,027,000 cwt. for the 1956-57 marketing year and exports of 19,000,000 cwt. for the 1957-58 marketing year, plus a carryover allowance of 10% of consumption and exports.

Table 8 .- Rice: CCC-owned compared with total United States stocks, August 1, 1952-57

Year	Total carryover	CCC-owned	Percentage CCC-owned of total
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Percent
1952			
Rough	0.5	0.2	40.0
Milled, rough equivalent	1.5	---	---
Total, rough equivalent	2.0	.2	10.0
1953			
Rough	.5	---	---
Milled, rough equivalent	1.0	---	---
Total, rough equivalent	1.5	---	---
1954			
Rough	5.3	.5	9.4
Milled, rough equivalent	2.3	.4	17.4
Total, rough equivalent	7.6	1/ .9	11.8
1955			
Rough	6.5	3.1	47.7
Milled, rough equivalent	20.2	13.6	67.3
Total, rough equivalent	26.7	1/16.7	62.5
1956			
Rough	18.3	11.7	63.9
Milled, rough equivalent	16.3	13.0	79.8
Total, rough equivalent	34.6	24.7	71.4
1957			
Rough	14.3	10.5	73.4
Milled, rough equivalent	5.8	3.3	56.8
Total, rough equivalent	20.1	2/13.8	68.7

1/ Does not include 2.1 million cwt. in 1954 and 5.8 million cwt. in 1955 of rough rice and milled rice (rough equivalent) in hands of millers, which later was delivered to CCC as milled rice under milling contracts.

2/ Located as follows, in million cwt.: Arkansas, 3.4; Louisiana, 3.1; Texas, 5.0; Mississippi, 0.1 and California, 2.2.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service

Table 9 .- Rice, rough: Price support operations and price analysis items, 1940-57

Year beginning August	Under price support			Owned by CCC on August 1	Under loan August 1	Support rate per cwt.	Season average price per cwt. received by farmers 1/
	Loans	Purchase agreements	Total	Deliveries to CCC			
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dol. Dol.
1940	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.80
1941	---	---	---	---	---	2.04	3.01
1942	---	---	---	---	---	2.33	3.61
1943	---	---	---	---	---	2/	3.96
1944	---	---	---	---	---	2/	3.93
1945	---	---	---	---	---	2.82	3.98
1946	---	---	---	---	---	2/	5.00
1947	---	---	---	---	---	3.76	5.97
1948	153	3,565	3,718	611	---	4.08	4.88
1949	1,865	6,282	8,147	3,043	11	3.96	4.10
1950	217	575	792	26	459	4.56	5.09
1951	4,008	1,843	5,851	518	369	5.00	4.82
1952	209	---	209	---	226	1	5.87
1953	1,808	2,666	4,474	3,170	1	6	5.19
1954	17,552	12,923	30,475	25,141	3,000	283	4.57
1955	15,557	10,703	26,260	23,475	22,500	2,589	4.81
1956	13,304	10,423	23,727	3/16,774	24,700	312	4/4.86
1957 3/	5/2,066	5/48	5/2,114	---	13,780	48	4.72 4/5.03

1/ Season average prices received by farmers weighted by sales. 2/ Price support was mandatory at 90 percent of parity but since prices were so far above support levels, support rates were not announced. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Weighted by production. In most years, the price weighted by sales and weighted by production are the same. 5/ Through November 30, 1957.

National Acreage
Allotment Same as
for 1956 and 1957

The national acreage allotment for 1958 was proclaimed at 1,652,596 acres, the minimum fixed by law and the same as the 1956 and 1957 allotments. In 1955, it was 1,928,334 acres. If the allotment had been determined on the basis of the law's supply formula, the 1958 acreage would have been lowered to 1,092,837 acres.

The 1958 national allotment less a reserve of 300 acres was apportioned among the U. S. rice producing States in the same proportion that they shared in the total allotted in 1956 (table 6). Individual farm allotments will reflect plantings during the 5-year base period.

Production Expected to be
Increased in 1958

Assuming that underplanting and abandonment should total about 40,000 acres and that about 150,000 acres should be placed in the Soil Bank, about 1,460 million acres would be harvested on the basis of the national allotment. If yields are the same as the 1955-57 average of 31.42 cwt. per harvested acre, a crop of 45.9 million cwt. would be produced. Domestic disappearance in 1958-59 of an estimated 27.4 million cwt. would require exports of about 19 million cwt. to hold the carryover on August 1, 1959 to the August 1, 1958 estimated level of about 17 million cwt. If yields equal to the record high of 32.18 cwt. per harvested acre should be obtained, a crop of 47.0 million cwt. would be produced and exports of about 20 million cwt. would be needed to hold the carryover to the August 1, 1958 level.

The 1958 Rice Price Support

Price support will be available to eligible rice producers at a national average rate of not less than \$4.33 per cwt. This reflects 75 percent of the November 1, 1957 parity price of \$5.77 per cwt. The advanced level of support is set in accordance with provisions of law providing for a variable support level on the basis of the estimated supply of rice. (This range is from 75 to 90 percent of parity). The supply of rice for the 1958-59 marketing year is now estimated at 130.9 percent of normal ^{5/}. This indicates a minimum support level of 75 percent of current parity.

^{5/} For 1958 price-support determination, the 47,512,000 cwt. normal supply figure for the 1958-59 marketing year is based on an estimated domestic consumption of 27,193,000 cwt. during the 1957-58 marketing year, estimated exports of 16,000,000 cwt. during the 1958-59 marketing year, plus a 10 percent carryover allowance of 4,319,000 cwt. For price-support purposes, the normal and total supply are determined for the coming marketing year 1958-59 instead of the preceding one (1957-58) as used for marketing quotas. For price support, the total supply was estimated at 62,200,000 cwt. for 1958-59, consisting of an estimated carryover of 17 million cwt. on August 1, 1958, production of 45 million cwt. in 1958 and imports of 0.2 million cwt. This is 130.9 percent of the normal supply figure.

The minimum support rate will be increased if a combination of the rice parity price as of August 1, 1958 (the beginning of the rice marketing year) and the supply percentage as of that date require a higher level of support.

The price support program for the 1958 crop will be carried out through loans and purchase agreements as under past programs. Loans and purchase agreements will be available through January 31, 1959. The loans mature on April 30, 1959 unless an earlier date is approved by the Department of Agriculture.

Producers who remain within their acreage allotments will be eligible for price support on their entire production. Growers who exceeded their farm acreage allotment will be subject to marketing quota penalties amounting to 50 percent of parity (as of June 15, 1958) per cwt. of their excess production and none of their production will be eligible for price support.

1958-Crop Acreage Reserve Program

The national average per-acre payment rates for "allotment" land put in the 1958 rice Acreage Reserve have been announced at \$67.79 compared with the 1957 rate of \$63.18. Changes in rates are due to adjustments because of trends in crop yields. Farmers who took part in the 1957 Acreage Reserve will be paid a 10-percent premium above the 1958 compensation rate established for their farms, if they put the identical land in the 1958 program. Payments per producer on any one farm are limited to \$3,000. The goal of the sign up in the rice Acreage Reserve program is 170,000 to 210,000 acres.

A Soil Bank "base" will be established for all farms taking part in the 1958 Acreage Reserve. This will be the total crop acreage figure for the farm, based primarily on production history for 1956 and 1957. Total harvested acreage in 1958 must be reduced below this "base" by the number of acres placed in the Soil Bank. A similar Soil Bank "base" has been in effect for the Conservation Reserve since that program was started. Farms that already have a "base" established under the Conservation Reserve will use it for participation in the 1958 Acreage Reserve for the spring-planted crops.

To take part in the 1958 Acreage Reserve, eligible farmers will sign agreements with their county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Committees. The sign up period for the 1958 Acreage Reserve will open on January 13, and close March 7, 1958.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK 6/

World Trade First Half of 1957Above a Year Earlier;Lower in Second Half

Total world rice trade may not equal that of last year. For the first six months of 1957, rice shipments from major exporting countries, including the United States, were materially ahead of the same period of 1956, with the exception of Italy and Egypt. While total 1957 figures are not yet available, it is apparent that the combined trade of Burma and Thailand which accounts for over 50 percent of the world trade in rice will be higher than in 1956. The volume of exports in the second half of 1957 has been lower than a year earlier because of shortages of certain grades and reduced shipments from the United States under P. L. 480. The customary movement of supplies from the 1957 Asian crop before the end of the year was delayed by a late growing season in several major rice exporting areas. Some of this reduced movement will result in increased requirements in 1958.

Table 10.- Rice, in terms of milled: Imports into principal importing countries, calendar years 1953-56

Country	1953	1954	1955	1956
	<u>Mil.lb.</u>	<u>Mil.lb.</u>	<u>Mil.lb.</u>	<u>Mil.lb.</u>
Indonesia	789	570	279	1,682
India	425	1,442	611	716
Pakistan	1/	1/	1/	972
Japan	2,379	3,158	2,748	1,675
Malaya	1,205	708	1,207	1,304
Ceylon	904	887	849	1,083
Hong Kong	687	230	542	613
Philippine Republic	2/	94	140	87
Cuba	562	435	250	273
Netherlands	89	165	270	163
Western Germany	205	176	240	258
Total	7,245	7,865	7,136	8,826
Other countries	2,397	2,215	924	798
World total	9,642	10,080	8,060	9,624

1/ Exports exceeded imports. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. D. A. from official sources of foreign countries.

6/ World Trade Situation, and Outlook was prepared by Dexter V. Rivenburgh, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 11.- Rice, in terms of milled: Exports from principal world areas, calendar years, averages 1946-55, annual 1953-56

Area	Average		1953	1954	1955 1/	1956 1/
	1946-50	1951-55				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Aisa:						
Burma	2,147	2,944	2,138	3,220	3,616	4,107
Thailand	1,919	3,139	2,946	2,661	2,881	2,743
China	3	495	600	648	645	970
Indochina	245	612	446	850	245	107
Taiwan	52	201	131	80	374	241
Iran 2/	46	100	108	135	3/	3/
Other countries	288	635	318	622	1,098	543
Total	4,700	8,126	6,687	8,216	8,859	8,711
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	962	1,389	1,735	1,225	1,138	2,025
Argentina	3	27	28	60	42	93
Brazil	321	151	6	0	5	224
British Guiana	51	85	89	83	119	93
Ecuador	126	60	72	24	46	26
Uruguay	12	27	33	33	19	78
Other countries	111	84	201	106	39	46
Total	1,586	1,823	2,164	1,531	1,408	2,585
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	17	16	13	15	59
Italy	178	489	537	434	374	771
Spain	3/	98	122	133	110	201
Netherlands	12	60	61	54	58	66
Portugal	4	15	24	2	3/	28
Other countries	4	68	73	57	65	122
Total	199	747	833	693	622	1,247
Africa:						
Egypt	548	249	1	107	411	500
Madagascar	4	65	99	33	98	80
Other countries	35	48	44	52	73	57
Total	587	362	144	192	582	637
Australia: 4/						
	61	71	80	68	96	74
World total	7,133	11,129	9,908	10,700	11,567	13,254

1/ Preliminary.

2/ March 21-March 20 year.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ July-June year, except 1956 which is calendar year.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

World Rice Situation
Best in Decade

The general world rice situation at the beginning of 1958 is the best in a decade, as far as world exporters are concerned. World consumer demand for rice has risen steadily in the past two years. This is due to (1) the fairly stable level of prices throughout 1956 and 1957, (2) increases in population, and (3) slightly better economic conditions in some deficit rice areas. On the other hand, major Asian exporters have liquidated their surplus stocks of old crop rice, which will require deficit areas to draw on current 1958 supplies from non-Asian sources. Surplus stocks outside the Far East are also at the lowest level in several years.

World Rice Prices Continue
Generally Stable

During 1957, prices for most of the rice moving into world trade continued at the levels of 1956. Prices for certain grades increased after June, particularly in Thailand. Cuts in freight rates from the high levels of 1956 and early 1957 offset some of the higher cost. Prices in Burma, which supplies about one-third of the rice moved in international trade, were largely unchanged with the exception of some increases in the price of par-boiled rice. Government-to-Government contracts held by Burma involved substantial tonnages at predetermined prices, which tended to limit price markups.

As supplies of rice available for export during 1958 will be the smallest in several years, the effect of any substantial price advance will be particularly important. Should prices tend to rise abruptly, the effective demand for rice may decline quite rapidly from that of 1956 and 1957. If prices should remain about at present levels, the effective demand should be sufficient to absorb all available supplies. Large world surpluses of other cereals at cheaper prices will continue to limit rice exports at prices higher than those of 1956 and 1957.

Per capita requirements for rice throughout the world appear to be slowly rising. At present rates of population increase, total requirements may not be supplied for the present by increase in production. The extent to which importing countries will buy rice will depend upon price levels, foreign exchange balances, and prices of other cereals.

1958 Production in Importing
Countries Important Because of
Limited Carryover Stocks

The level of 1957-58 world rice production, particularly in importing countries, will have a considerable bearing on trade in both 1958 and 1959 because of small carryover stocks at the end of 1957. Demand for rice at prevailing prices increased throughout 1956 and 1957. At the same time Japan's imports though customarily large, were cut sharply by two consecutive unusually

Table 12.- Rice, milled equivalent: United States exports to specified countries, averages 1950-54, annual 1951-56 (August-July) 1/

Country and continent	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 2/	1956-57 2/
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:							
Canada	523	443	601	633	560	397	375
British Honduras	20	22	3	17	33	35	33
British West Indies	34	54	81	6	5	8	137
Cuba	5,021	5,118	4,876	4,755	3,391	2,927	4,054
El Salvador	3/	0	3/	3/	3/	44	3/
Haiti	27	3	2	2	124	5	58
Netherlands Antilles	36	25	41	53	38	28	42
Bolivia	3	4	6	5	0	191	176
Colombia	104	3/	3/	314	205	13	3
Venezuela	187	196	86	215	84	32	40
Other countries	23	31	7	27	35	148	101
Total	5,978	5,896	5,703	6,027	4,475	3,828	5,019
Europe:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	187	57	52	206	460	285	686
France	3/	3/	3/	0	3/	78	1
Greece	104	209	3/	11	5	2	13
Austria	5	0	0	4	23	5	7
West Germany	14	1	3/	29	38	53	20
Netherlands	17	0	0	12	71	31	50
Sweden	15	3/	3/	1	72	9	16
Switzerland	52	21	38	57	53	22	58
Other countries	26	3	10	20	92	3	19
Total	420	291	100	340	814	488	870
Asia:							
Ceylon	278	741	647	0	0	0	0
India	3/	3/	1	0	0	215	4,376
Indochina	3/	3/	0	0	0	220	10
Indonesia	582	1,799	1,100	0	0	516	5,424
Japan	4,484	5,430	3,999	8,538	4,125	2,383	109
Korea, Republic of	4/ 1,663	2,821	4/ 4,631	4/ 590	3/	1	2,756
Pakistan	3/	0	0	0	0	2,653	4,372
Philippines	19	71	3/	3/	25	28	20
Ryukyu Islands	123	0	616	0	0	0	207
Saudi Arabia	120	91	138	130	136	75	98
Turkey	3/	0	0	0	0	3	218
Other countries	46	9	183	25	11	35	30
Total	7,315	10,962	11,315	9,283	4,297	6,129	17,620
Total Oceania	14	13	19	17	19	39	47
Liberia	81	73	22	67	219	276	253
French West Africa	3/	0	0	0	0	625	0
Union of South Africa	5	4	0	5	10	20	15
Other Africa	0	0	3/	1	3/	1	4
Destination not specified	4	0	0	8	14	26	13
Total	13,817	17,239	17,159	15,748	9,848	11,432	23,841
Section 416 shipments	-	-	-	-	-	881	2,139
Animal feed (milled equivalent):	-	-	-	-	-	514	288
World total	13,817	17,239	17,159	15,748	9,848	12,827	26,268

1/ Includes brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ Adjusted to include all programs of the Department of Defense and the International Cooperation Administration.

large crops. The 1957 crop just harvested in Japan second only to 1955, nevertheless, imports for early 1958 are indicated slightly higher than for a year earlier. If crop conditions in 1958 are less favorable than for the past three crops, then imports in late 1958 and 1959 may increase.

Although a large share of Burma's rice trade in 1956 and 1957 was on a barter basis, this type of trade may decline. In 1958 it probably will account only for rice which cannot be sold for sterling or through open trade accounts. Barter by other countries has been relatively small and not generally successful.

74 Percent of 1956-57 U. S.

Exports Financed by Government

U. S. rice exports rose to a record 26.3 million cwt. (milled rice equivalent) in the 1956-57 marketing year because the major part of P. L. 480 shipments against two fiscal year programs actually took place in that marketing year. Almost 20 million cwt. were marketed under P. L. 480 and Section 416 relief shipments (table 13). In other words, about 74 percent of 1956-57 exports moved under Government programs and 26 percent for cash sales. Commercial exports of 6.9 million cwt. showed an increase of 5.7 million cwt. in 1955-56. Actual cash sales on a free market basis at domestic price levels (mostly to Cuba and Canada), however, were very little higher than in 1955-56, if sales for cash by CCC of milled rice for export on an "as is" basis are taken into account.

Table 13.- Rice, milled basis: Sales for export, Government and commercial, year beginning August 1, 1956

Type	Quantity	Total
	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>
Commercial		
Regular	6.0	
CCC sales to exporters	.9	6.9
CCC sales under Government programs		
Section 416 Relief	2.5	
Public Law 480		
Title I Sales for currencies	15.6	
II Economic aid programs	.6	
III Barter <u>1/</u>	.7	19.4
Total		26.3

1/ Exchange for strategic and critical materials.

Fiscal Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 14 - Distribution of milled rice for direct food use,
August 1, 1955-July 31, 1956

State and region	By rice millers and :		By the Government :	Total 4/ 6/	Per capita distribution	By type of grain			
	Consumer packages 2/	Bags and bulk 3/ 4/				Long grain	Medium grain	Short grain	Total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Connecticut	40.6	2.6	2.4	45.6	2.1	71.5	28.5	---	100.0
Maine	10.7	.8	.4	11.9	1.3	64.0	36.0	---	100.0
Massachusetts	72.9	36.9	5.2	115.0	2.4	80.3	14.0	5.7	100.0
New Hampshire	3.3	.6	.8	4.7	.8	84.3	15.7	---	100.0
New Jersey	164.8	37.3	3.6	205.7	3.8	61.3	33.9	4.8	100.0
New York	522.4	620.0	16.0	1,158.4	7.2	47.2	38.4	14.4	100.0
Pennsylvania	207.0	53.7	36.8	297.5	2.7	60.0	39.6	.4	100.0
Rhode Island	20.1	3.5	1.2	24.8	3.1	79.7	20.3	---	100.0
Vermont	2.5	.1	.8	3.4	.9	86.1	13.9	---	100.0
Northeast	1,044.3	755.5	67.2	1,867.0	4.4	55.2	34.9	9.9	100.0
Illinois	199.1	116.6	17.7	333.4	3.6	55.5	39.4	5.1	100.0
Indiana	33.5	10.9	8.4	52.8	1.2	45.8	54.2	---	100.0
Iowa	19.6	5.5	10.8	35.9	1.3	23.7	76.3	---	100.0
Kansas	18.2	4.0	2.0	24.2	1.2	33.5	66.5	---	100.0
Michigan	131.1	64.4	16.0	211.5	2.8	40.2	36.3	23.5	100.0
Minnesota	35.4	21.3	2.8	59.5	1.8	66.7	33.0	.3	100.0
Missouri	56.5	30.2	3.3	90.0	2.1	48.5	45.3	6.2	100.0
Nebraska	13.0	.6	.8	14.4	1.0	38.0	62.0	---	100.0
North Dakota	4.3	2.0	1.2	7.5	1.1	48.4	51.6	---	100.0
Ohio	113.2	43.2	8.4	164.8	1.8	51.1	34.6	14.3	100.0
South Dakota	4.0	1.2	3.4	8.6	1.2	47.8	52.2	---	100.0
Wisconsin	38.3	15.2	3.2	56.7	1.5	44.0	56.0	---	100.0
North Central	666.2	315.1	78.0	1,059.3	2.2	49.1	41.7	9.2	100.0
Alabama	129.0	17.8	28.4	175.2	5.6	78.3	17.9	3.8	100.0
Arkansas	38.1	46.5	30.0	114.6	6.4	30.6	56.1	13.3	100.0
Delaware	7.8	.9	---	8.7	2.2	91.9	8.1	---	100.0
District of Columbia	35.8	9.3	1.0	46.1	5.5	69.5	30.5	---	100.0
Florida	272.0	126.9	5.6	404.5	11.0	80.7	19.1	.2	100.0
Georgia	202.8	51.1	10.4	264.3	7.3	60.7	38.7	.6	100.0
Kentucky	20.1	1.0	26.6	47.7	1.6	45.4	54.6	---	100.0
Louisiana	651.8	409.1	37.6	1,098.5	37.1	30.2	68.8	1.0	100.0
Maryland	60.4	8.5	1.7	70.6	2.6	68.9	31.1	---	100.0
Mississippi	81.7	25.3	18.0	125.0	5.9	76.3	22.8	.9	100.0
North Carolina	188.3	11.6	9.2	209.1	4.8	55.0	44.6	.4	100.0
Oklahoma	23.9	1.6	28.4	53.9	2.4	47.6	52.4	---	100.0
South Carolina	381.3	223.8	5.2	610.3	26.5	42.5	54.3	3.2	100.0
Tennessee	76.3	5.6	7.6	89.5	2.6	29.8	67.3	2.9	100.0
Texas	318.8	164.3	24.0	507.1	5.8	81.9	17.3	.8	100.0
Virginia	57.8	7.2	10.0	75.0	2.2	58.2	41.8	---	100.0
West Virginia	16.1	.1	26.4	42.6	2.2	27.9	72.1	---	100.0
South	2,562.0	1,110.6	270.1	3,942.7	7.8	55.1	43.6	1.3	100.0
Arizona	17.6	5.6	1.2	24.4	2.4	78.9	18.5	2.6	100.0
California	277.8	721.7	13.7	1,013.2	7.7	46.4	24.8	28.8	100.0
Colorado	23.0	5.2	1.6	29.8	1.9	52.1	47.9	---	100.0
Idaho	3.9	2.9	.3	7.1	1.1	67.2	13.7	19.1	100.0
Montana	9.3	.8	.7	10.8	1.7	67.0	33.0	---	100.0
Nevada	2.6	.2	.3	3.1	1.3	96.8	---	3.2	100.0
New Mexico	5.7	.7	6.0	12.4	1.6	67.2	32.8	---	100.0
Oregon	21.8	15.0	.3	37.1	2.2	76.6	9.8	13.6	100.0
Utah	10.4	7.0	2.0	19.4	2.4	64.8	25.8	9.4	100.0
Washington	33.5	53.1	2.9	89.5	3.5	54.3	16.0	29.7	100.0
Wyoming	1.2	.1	.5	1.8	.6	82.5	17.5	---	100.0
West	406.8	812.3	29.5	1,248.6	5.3	49.3	24.1	26.6	100.0
United States	4,679.3	2,993.5	444.8	8,117.6	4.9	53.5	38.2	8.3	100.0

1/ Repackagers include those firms which purchase rice in bulk from millers, package and usually redistribute rice on an interstate basis. Small firms which redistribute locally are not considered in the repackager category for the purposes of this report.

2/ Packages of 10 pounds or less.

3/ Part of this amount may have been repackaged in consumer units by small firms which redistribute rice in their local areas.

4/ Includes small quantities of broken rice that went to the brewing industry.

5/ Distributed to schools, institutions and welfare agencies from CCC stocks.

6/ Military food use and such quantities of milled rice which may have been used for starch, feed and other miscellaneous purposes are not accounted for.

The relative position of U. S. rice sold competitively in the world market by Government financing remained about the same as in the preceding year. Based on estimates of commercial cash sales, it is estimated that such U. S. rice competed reasonably well in dollar markets in the top 7 percent of world trade. This competition was therefore limited to quality rice at high prices.

U. S. Commercial Rice Exports
Continue to be Limited by
High Domestic Prices

Total exports of rice from the U. S. during 1957-58 will be materially smaller than the record of 1956-57. The reduction in carryover stocks as of August 1, 1957 and the lower 1957 crop will not provide sufficient supplies to continue the exports at anywhere near the level of 1956-57.

While the world supply-demand situation is the best in several years, the U. S. rice industry probably will not share proportionately through increased sales for dollars at present U. S. domestic price levels.

Even with price supports on the 1958 crop reduced to 75 percent of parity, it is not likely that the volume moving under cash sales will increase much over that of the past 2 years. Even if world export supplies fall below anticipated levels, any increase in demand for U. S. rice at domestic prices will be relatively small and will be limited to quality markets. Demand for Government owned supplies at prices below domestic levels, however, may increase if world supplies decline and world price levels increase.

THE DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION PATTERN FOR RICE IN 1955-56

Of the total distribution of milled rice in continental United States in 1955-56, direct food use accounted for 8,117,600 cwt. and processed food use, 1,506,900 cwt. The distribution of rice for direct food use by millers, packagers and the Government by type of grain is shown in table 14. The distribution to cereal, soup and canned rice, and babyfood processors by type of grain is shown in table 15.

These data are the result of a study made by the Market Development Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Service and published in a preliminary report entitled "Domestic Distribution Pattern for Rice", June 1957 (AMS-193).

Distribution of rice to the States for direct food use varies considerably between States. Six States--New York, Louisiana, California, South Carolina, Florida and Texas--accounted for about 59 percent of the total distribution for direct food use. These six States have about 28 percent of the population.

Louisiana led all States in per capita distribution for direct food use with 37.1 pounds. Other States where the per capita distribution was

Table 15 .- Domestic distribution of milled rice for use in processing, by type of product ,
August 1, 1955-July 31, 1956 ^{1/}

Type of rice	Cereal	Soup	Canned rice : and baby food :	Other ^{1/}	Total	Percentage of total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent
Milled rice:						
Long grain	5.4	95.4	70.5	11.1	182.4	12.1
Medium grain	808.1	5.9	25.3	4.3	843.6	56.0
Short grain	455.5	0	7.9	0	463.4	30.8
Unclassified	0	0	17.5	0	17.5	1.1
Total	1,269.0	101.3	121.2	15.4	1,506.9	100.0

^{1/} Excludes brewers rice.

Table 16 .- Distribution of milled rice to United States territories, August 1, 1955-July 31, 1956

Territory	By rice millers		By the Government:		Total	Per capita distribution		By type of grain		
	Consumer : packages :	Bags and bulk :	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.		1,000 cwt.	Pounds	Long	Medium	Short
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alaska	0.1	---	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	---	---	100.0
Hawaii	50.5	424.1	7.2	481.8	91.6	91.6	2.9	19.1	78.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	2.1	3,016.5	49.9	3,068.5	136.1	136.1	.1	34.8	65.1	100.0
Virgin Islands	.1	14.9	.6	15.6	65.0	65.0	31.6	55.7	12.7	100.0
Total	52.8	3,455.5	58.1	3,566.4	120.2	120.2	.6	32.8	66.6	100.0

^{1/} Rice distributed to schools, institutions and welfare agencies from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks.

high were South Carolina with 26.5 pounds, and Florida with 11.0 pounds. Seventeen States had a per capita distribution of less than 2.0 pounds.

A total of 3,566,000 cwt. of milled rice was shipped to United States Territories (table 16). Of the total territorial shipments, 86 percent went to Puerto Rico, 13.5 percent to Hawaii and the remainder, 0.5 percent, to the Virgin Islands and Alaska. On a per capita basis, the distribution of rice in Puerto Rico was 136.1 pounds. Hawaii and the Virgin Islands, with 91.6 and 65.0 pounds per capita, respectively, were also high relative to distribution on the mainland.

RICE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1955 FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEY

Rice Consumption Highest in Low Income Groups

Based on the Survey of Household Food Consumption in the United States in a week in the spring of 1955, consumption of rice (including breakfast food) per person ^{7/} was calculated by urbanization and income groups as shown in table 17.

The findings indicate that the use of rice per person in households of 2 or more persons decreased sharply as incomes increased to the \$4-5,000 group. Only small variations appeared to be indicated for the incomes up through the \$6-8,000 class.

As shown in the table 17 consumption per person in all urban and farm households of 2 or more persons was .11 pounds. The rural nonfarm rate was .10 pounds. The highest rate of rice consumption per person was in the lowest income group in each urbanization class. In this income group, urban consumption was highest, rural nonfarm second and farm the lowest. In each urbanization, consumption in households of 2 or more persons fell off sharply to the \$4-5,000 group. In the \$5-6,000, \$6-8,000 and \$8-10,000 income groups, consumption of all rice per person held up fairly well in the farm and urban groups, but fell off as income increased in the rural nonfarm group. On the other hand, rice breakfast food alone appeared to have increased with increased income. The highest income group is made up of relatively few cases and represents a wide range of income accordingly, too much significance can not be placed on this item in the table.

South Heaviest Consumer

As shown by table 18, the heaviest consumption of rice per person (all households) was in the southern region (.18 pounds), with the Western region next (.09 pounds), then the Northeast (.08 pounds), followed by the North Central Region (.06 pounds). While the largest consumption per person in the southern region is urban, farm and rural nonfarm consumption was relatively heavy. In the Northeast the heaviest consumption was urban. Consumption in the 3 groups did not vary greatly in the North Central and Western Regions.

^{7/} 21 meals at home equivalent to one person.

Table 17.- Rice: Consumption per person at home in a week, by urbanization and income, United States, households of 2 or more persons, April-June 1955 1/

Urbanization category and 1954 family money income, after income taxes	Consumption : per person : Pounds	Urbanization category and 1954 family money income, after income taxes	Consumption : per person : Pounds
United States		Rural nonfarm 3/	
All households	.11	All households	.10
Under \$2,000	.17	Under \$2,000	.16
\$2-3,000	.15	\$2-3,000	.14
\$3-4,000	.10	\$3-4,000	.06
\$4-5,000	.09	\$4-5,000	.07
\$5-6,000	.07	\$5-6,000	.08
\$6-8,000	.08	\$6-8,000	.05
\$8-10,000	.07	\$8-10,000	.03
\$10,000 and over	.10	\$10,000 and over	.09
Urban 2/		Farm 4/	
All households	.11	All households	.11
Under \$2,000	.22	Under \$2,000	.15
\$2-3,000	.18	\$2-3,000	.10
\$3-4,000	.12	\$3-4,000	.09
\$4-5,000	.09	\$4-5,000	.06
\$5-6,000	.07	\$5-6,000	.09
\$6-8,000	.09	\$6-8,000	.08
\$8-10,000	.07	\$8-10,000	.06
\$10,000 and over	.10	\$10,000 and over	.09

1/ Based on data in Food Consumption of Households in the United States, Report No. 1, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, USDA (1956), and includes rice in the form of breakfast foods as well as rice in general. 2/ In communities with population of 2,500 or more and in fringe areas of large cities. 3/ Outside urban areas but no operating farms. 4/ Farm-operating households.

Table 18.- Rice: Consumption per person at home in a week, by region and urbanization, United States, all households, April-June 1955 1/

Region	Urbanization category			
	All	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Farm
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United States	.11	.12	.10	.11
Northeast	.08	.10	.06	.08
North Central	.06	.07	.05	.05
South	.18	.20	.15	.16
West	.09	.09	.07	.08

1/ Based on data in Reports No. 1-5, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Food Consumption of Households in the United States, and in the Northeast, the North Central Region, the South and the West, USDA, (1956). Source: Data in table includes rice in the form of breakfast food as well as rice in general.

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Table 19.--Rice: Distribution of the number of 1957 farm acreage allotments, by States and specified acreage groups

States	5 and under	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-50	51-75	76-100
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Arkansas	548	562	433	332	221	969	740	590
California	24	60	69	110	61	239	127	96
Louisiana	975	782	856	573	419	1,264	666	428
Texas	39	39	35	100	33	172	168	191
Other 1/	12	14	20	13	10	56	29	52
U. S. total								
Actual	1,598	1,457	1,413	1,128	744	2,700	1,730	1,357
Cumulative, percentage	9.6	18.3	26.8	33.5	38.0	54.2	64.5	72.7
	101-150	151-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-1000	1001 and over	Total
Arkansas	564	286	216	63	41	32	7	5,604
California	174	129	160	90	45	100	36	1,520
Louisiana	484	296	275	100	44	58	23	7,243
Texas	285	214	293	137	57	95	51	1,909
Other 1/	74	41	51	26	5	9	1	413
U. S. total								
Actual	1,581	966	995	416	192	294	118	16,689
Cumulative, percentage	82.1	87.9	93.9	96.4	97.5	99.3	100.0	---

1/ Includes Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Illinois and Arizona.

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